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THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER
EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

First printing of an original poem, written by
for The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE QUESTION.
Going down or going up?
Do you drain or fill your cup?
Are you moving to the heights
With their glorious deliriums,
Or upon the downward slope
To the regions void of hope?
That's the question for each day—
Whither go we, and which way?
(Copyright, 1917.)

Join the patriotic rally.

Also send in your contribution to
help defray the expense.

It will be interesting to compare
the pacifist demonstration with the
patriotic rally.

Let the street railway strike retire
from public view, a car was
wrecked on Tuesday night.

Just at the time when society girls
were looking for new thrills, along
comes the chance to run war autos.

From the present outlook Repre-
sentative Mann is going to be the
only bi-partisan member of the
House.

A New York motorist when halted
before the court on a charge of speed-
ing gave as his excuse: "I thought
the policeman was a highwayman."
The question is, was he right?

The people of Washington owe
their support to a number of Ameri-
can citizens who, though they be of
German origin, are nevertheless
through their oath of allegiance, citi-
zens of the United States. We should
do all in our power to suppress any
rumors which might tend to make
any loyal citizen an object of suspi-
cion.

TWO VOICES.

A SOUTHERN VOLUNTEER.
Yes, sir, I fought with Stonewall,
And faced the fight with Lee;
But if this here Union goes to war
Make one more gun for me!
I didn't shrink from Sherman,
As he galloped to the sea;
And if this here Union goes to war,
Make one more gun for me.

I was with 'em at Manassas—
The bully boys in Gray;
I heard the thunder's roarin'
Round Stonewall Jackson's way;
And many a time this sword of mine
Has blazed the way for Lee;
But if this old Nation goes to war,
Make one more sword for me.

I'm not so full o' fightin',
Nor half so full o' fun,
As I was back in the states
When I shouldered my old gun;
It may be that my hair is white—
Such things, you know, must be;
But if this old Union's in for war,
Make one more sword for me!

I hain't forgot my raisin'—
Nor how, in sixty-two,
Or thereabouts, with battle shouts,
I charged the Boys in Blue;
And I say: I fought with Stonewall,
And blazed the way for Lee;
But if this old Union's in for war,
Make one more gun for me!

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

HIS NORTHERN BROTHER.

Just make it two, old fellow,
I want to stand once more
Beneath the old flag with you
As in the days of yore
Our fathers stood together
And fought on land and sea
The battles fierce that made us
A nation of the free.

I whipped you down at Vicksburg,
You licked me at Bull Run;
On many a field we struggled,
When neither victory won.
You wore the gray of Southland,
I wore the Northern blue;
Like men we did our duty
When screaming bullets flew.

Four years we fought like devils,
But when the war was done
Your hand met mine in friendly clasp,
Our two hearts beat as one.
And now when danger threatens,
No North, no South, we know;
Once more we stand together
To fight the common foe.

My head, like yours, is frosty—
Old age is creeping on;
Life's sun is lower sinking,
My day will soon be gone;
But if our country's honor
Needs once again her son,
I'm ready, too, old fellow—
So get another gun.

—Minneapolis Journal.
The above poem, first published nine-
teen years ago, at the time of the Span-
ish-American war, were republished in
the Fort Smith Southwest-American,
February 14, 1917. (Editor's Note.)

The German in Mexico.

Four weeks ago the American
government exposed a German plot
to embroil this nation in war with
Mexico and Japan.

The expose had a salutary ef-
fect, but apparently it did not
block the continuance of Teuton
machinations in the land now domi-
nated by an irascible and more or
less unbalanced old man, Venusti-
ano Carranza. The plotters, forced
into the open for a brief day, bur-
rowed their way underground
again, and kept to their work.

The results of their schemings
will soon be harvested. German
reservists are flocking to Mexico
by the thousands, and are certain
to foment trouble with the United
States. In fact, the groundwork
has already been prepared by Ger-
man agents, who are both numer-
ous and powerful, and friction be-
tween Carranza and the American
government may break out, per
design, shortly after a "state of
war" between Germany and the
United States is declared by the
American Congress.

If Wilhelmstrasse is sufficiently
crack-brained to believe seriously
that Mexico can harm the
United States, then we have an-
other debit item for farcical Ger-
man diplomacy; but if the real
Teuton purpose is to keep the
American regular army establish-
ment on the Rio Grande and thus
forestall any plans of sending an
American expeditionary force to
France or Flanders in the event of
war, it is a matter demanding the
attention of the State Department
without delay.

The United States ought to be
able to rip out the last shreds of
German influence in Mexico. If it
cannot do so without a show of
force, then the show of force
should be forthcoming. The regu-
lar army is on the border now,
and it is a highly efficient force.
Carranza ought to be shown the
penalty of playing "ducks and
drakes" with the United States in
the crisis that confronts it. There
ought to be no dallying.

America demands a free hand
in the work before it and does not
want a little Mexican canine to be
snapping and barking at its heels.

The Patriotic Rally.

The patriotic rally to be held by
the citizens of Washington on Sat-
urday promises to be the most inspir-
ing gathering and procession ever
held in this city. Following a meet-
ing of the executive committee yester-
day afternoon plans were put in
to execution, whereby every organi-
zation and citizen of the District are
invited to participate.

The announcement that the paci-
fists would hold a peace meeting on
Monday added to the fervor with
which those of the committee tackled
the immense task of perfecting plans
for the rally in the short space of
time allotted. Because of the lack of
time the committee issues an invita-
tion to every organization and citi-
zen to participate, as it is impossible
to reach every one individually.

Each organization is requested to
send in an entry blank to the chair-
man of the committee at the Cham-
ber of Commerce rooms before noon
on Friday in order that the marshal
may see to the allotment of posi-
tions in line. A copy of the entry
blank appears in another part of
The Herald.

It is the earnest desire of those
who are managing the rally that the
attendance shall surpass that of every
other affair in the history of Wash-
ington, and the committee requests
that every one who can aid in mak-
ing the affair an unqualified success
send in their entry blank as soon as
possible.

Every large city in the country is
holding patriotic rallies. Several of
them are to be held simultaneously
with the rally in this city. Let the
people of Washington put their
shoulder to the wheel of the move-
ment and make the rally of the Na-
tional Capital one that will surpass
all others.

For France.

To "drum up" sentiment and friend-
ship for France in the United States
is one of those absurdly superfluous
undertakings which repel by their
banality.

The Gallic heart has always been
so close to the American that the
bond has remained an unspoken, in-
timate thing which even spread-eagle-

SCHOOL DAYS



A boy's best
friend is his mother



Army and Navy News

Best Service Column in City.

ism has failed to cheapen. There has

been no rift, no coolness, between
France and America from the days
of Lafayette to our own times.

Therefore this rich nation, aligned
with France against the Germanic
peril, should act boldly and strikingly
in throwing its strong right arm to
the assistance of its sister republic.

We should lend \$1,000,000,000 dollars
at a very low interest, something like
2-1/2 per cent, a rate which is far
removed from that prevailing in the
money markets of the world, and
would in itself be an impressive evi-
dence of American friendship.

France doubtless would decline
what might be regarded in some quar-
ters as "charity," but she will accept
a loan which in its very form recog-
nizes the generosity of the French
bankers in the dark days of the
American Revolution, when the credit
of the revolutionists was at zero.

We cannot repay our debt to
France, but we can at least show our
gratitude. France aided America in
the hour of its sorest need; America
should do the same for her first and
truest friend. American hearts will
glow with pride that the opportunity
is at hand. It should be our first
contribution to the war, and it will
be a big one, not only in the direct
stimulus it gives the gallant French,
but in the "moral effect" it will have
on the German people and their Em-
peror, who is still clutching tight in
the towers of Spandau the indemnity
gold that Bismarck wrung from
France in 1871.

Interesting Chats

From Hotel Lobbies

Prohibition for the entire United States
is as inevitable as the rising of the sun,
according to Hoyne Davenport, of Port-
land, Ore., a guest at the New Ebbitt.

"Frankly, I believe that national prohi-
bition will be a boon to the country,
although I like a drink myself, occasion-
ally," he said.

"The fight of the prohibitionists, while
active and virile, lacks one thing. It does
not recognize that every great move-
ment in the world has been won gradu-
ally. The history of all world movements
has been the history of compromise.

"Prohibition is coming. It cannot be
denied. But it will come quicker if its
advocates are willing to be patient—if
they will compromise.

"I can't see a nation-wide dry country
unless the proponents of this legislation
are willing to yield something to the in-
stitution or business they propose to wipe
off the commercial map.

"The logical compromise is the prohibi-
tion of hard liquors and the sale of beer
and light wines. An agreement on that
basis would bring about a law that
everybody could observe. If it were in-
effective, then straight prohibition would
be the only answer.

"So far as Oregon is concerned, State
prohibition is a success. In the Western
country that is 'dry' bank deposits have
increased and prosperity is general. I
feel that national prohibition would be
of benefit to the country, but I am firmly
convinced that it cannot be brought about
without some disposition to yield a little
to those who are its strongest opponents."

Jottings from Jokers

Flora—Did you visit Venice when
abroad? Dora—Yes, indeed. But they
were having a dreadful flood when we
were there, and everybody had to go
around in boats.—Judge.

Ring—He's active in financial matters,
isn't he? Bang—You bet; he owes me
\$10, and every time he sees me he dodges
me.—Town Topics.

"Why do you call Shortman a bad
egg?" Oh! It's so unpleasant to have
him around when he's broke.—Boston
Transcript.

"And why are you in prison?" "I'm
the victim of unbelief, ma'am." "Unbe-
lief?" "Yes, ma'am, I couldn't convince
the jury I was telling the truth."—De-
troit Free Press.

Army and Navy News

Best Service Column in City.

At a meeting in the hall of the Academy
of Medicine in New York City a move-
ment was started to organize an energetic
recruiting campaign to add 22,000 physi-
cians to the Medical Officers' Reserve
Corps. The meeting was called by the
Auxiliary Medical Committee for National
Defense.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a
committee of ten to study the schemes in
use in England and France under which
the practice of physicians who enter mili-
tary or naval service is taken over in
their absence by physicians who remain
in civil life and returned intact when the
military and naval physicians are must-
ered out of service.

It was announced that applicants for
the corps should present themselves from
now on at the Academy of Medicine, 17
West Forty-third street, where their
qualifications would be examined under
the direction of Dr. Henry C. Coe, presi-
dent of the Medical Reserve Corps.

It was declared that the military and
naval medical service offered exceptional
opportunities for young physicians to
make a career and a reputation, because
of the variety of experience and the new
problems constantly put before them.

Many of the great names in medicine in
recent years, it was declared by Medical
Inspector George A. Lung, of the navy,
and Col. F. M. Hartcock, of the Army
Medical Corps, had been made in Cuba,
the Philippines, China, the Panama Canal
Zone, and other fields of foreign service
in which medical officers of the navy had
acted as missionaries of modern
civilization.

Inspector Lung said that within the last
year another great chapter had been
added to the achievements of the medical
men of the navy in the improvement of
sanitary conditions and the conquest of
disease in Santo Domingo and Haiti. Dr.
Coe, who urged the necessity of speed in
recruiting medical men, has received a
letter from the United States Surgeon
General of which the following is a part:

"In regard to the size of the reserve,
we must have a very large number of of-
ficers for each thousand men under arms.
Should we enter war and mobilize a mil-
lion men we should need under the neces-
sity of providing 10,000 medical officers."

Classes to teach simple open-air cook-
ing, on a large scale, such as is required
by the army, have been formed at the
Young Women's Christian Association and
the Young Men's Christian Association of
New York City, and, as a result, residents of New
York soon will see groups of women
demonstrating this sort of cooking in
Van Cortlandt Park and other big open
places in the city.

At the New York Y. W. C. A. Central
Branch in East Fifteenth street there are
to be ten classes of ten girls each. At
Teachers' College there is one class of
thirty.

Registration of women anxious to serve
Uncle Sam goes on at the New York City
Woman Suffrage party. Mrs. John
Humphrey Watkins, chairman of Man-
hattan, has offered her farm of 100 acres,
near Mount Kisco, for the raising of
crops for government need. Mrs. Theod-
ore C. Hall offers Brook Farm, five
acres, for the same purpose, and the
house and barn she will donate as a home
for convalescent soldiers.

Miss Dana Elizabeth Isaacs was another
signer. She is at the head of the commis-
sariat of a large factory in New York,
with 500 girls to feed.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave from March 27 to and including May 29
granted Col. Harris L. Roberts.
Col. Harris L. Roberts, upon his own application,
has been granted leave from March 27 to and including
May 29, 1917.

Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of
the ability granted Capt. Charles J. Taylor, extended
on account of sickness.
Following officers detailed as instructor-instructor
of sanitary troops, National Guard, and will pro-
ceed to the place specified:
Lieut. Col. Edward R. Schneider, Harrisburg, Pa.
Major Reuben B. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.
Major Jay W. Grisinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capt. John C. Getzwiller will proceed to Montpelier, Vt.,
N. J., in connection with investigation of engineer
equipment for the army.

Capt. William L. Reed, willered from station at
Newfield, Vt., and will proceed to Montpelier, Vt.,
and take station as instructor-instructor with the
National Guard in Vermont.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

By Nicholas Romanoff had thought up
any fine words to say by way of farewell
to "his" army they are lost to history,
for according to the account that comes
to us his attempted good-by remarks were
drowned by the chant of the "Marselline-
la," struck up by the revolted troops.

That "luckiest musical composition ever
promulgated," as Carlyle calls it, has
been no friend to kings. Even in times
of calm, when tax collectors could get
almost as good insurance rates as Ameri-
can citizens on the high seas no king
could hear the strains of this disorderly
fashion the justice and necessity for uni-
versal and compulsory military training
in the United States it can readily find
them in these three events embodied in
the news of a single day.

What Leading Newspapers

Say on the War Situation

Men for the Navy.

(New York Times.)

It is said that interest in naval re-
cruiting has increased more than 50 per
cent since the threat of war. It must
speedily increase more than 100 per cent
if the men needed for the ships are to be
trained in time. Measures must be adopted
to impress the advantages of naval
service more strongly on the youth of
the country. Recruiting methods must
be improved. It is not enough to have
the number of recruits in a month
doubled or trebled. The navy wants men
more than it ever wanted them before.
It is an unpleasant fact that so large
a proportion of the men who apply
at the offices are rejected for physical
disability which may be slight but is
enough to prevent their acceptance. After
universal training has been in operation
for a few years that difficulty will be re-
moved. One of the greatest merits of in-
tensive training is that it makes men
healthy and develops their powers of en-
durance. We have had ample proof of
this in the experience of the Flattsburg
"rebekers."

The navy will get its men. But at present
it is slow in getting in touch with
them. Complaint is made that it is hard
to get storekeepers to put the navy's
placards in their windows. Probably that
is because the persons who have had
this kind of work to do have not gone
about it in the right way. It ought to
be an easy job to place placards in
nearly every shop window in Manhattan.
The right man could do it quickly. Every-
body approves of the navy.

Boston Transcript.

(Boston Transcript.)

The patriotic action of J. P. Morgan &
Co. in putting \$1,000,000 at the disposal
of the United States government for the
army, at the solicitation of the commit-
tee of the New York Chamber of Com-
merce, which is co-operating with the
authorities engaged in purchasing mil-
litary supplies, is most commendable.
Army funds were exhausted, in conse-
quence of the political pulling and hauling
and filibustering which left the army
without the appropriations at the adjourn-
ment of Congress. Private concerns had
furnished the government with as much
as \$250,000 worth of goods without money.
Some could not do that; and at this jun-
cture the placing of these funds at the
government's disposal by Morgan & Co.
came as a most welcome relief. The ac-
counts of the patriotic service of Robert
Morris, when, in the Revolution, he
pledged the funds of his house, and his
personal funds as well, for the main-
tenance of the army, are well known. Nor
will the prompt action of Morgan &
Co. in this emergency be forgotten.

Three Arguments.

(Chicago Herald.)

The government has called out the Na-
tional Guard of various States. The Na-
tional Guard has already given proofs of
its patriotism and devotion to duty on the
Mexican border. Now it is called on to
undertake a possibly lengthier and more
arduous service. It is the old story of
the being saddled with the responsibility
that should be borne equally by the
many.

Secretary Daniels has issued an appeal
for recruits to bring the navy up to the
full war strength. On the verge of war
the navy is not sufficiently manned.
Worse than that, the government at the
most critical moment in our history for
years is compelled to appeal when it
should be able to command, to act with
energy and decision.

Gen. von Stein, Prussian Minister of
war, gives out an interview in which he
speaks of America's entrance into the
conflict as "a minor consideration." He
declares that "there can be no question
of America's commitment to the war in
the near future." In brief, the fact that
we are militarily unprepared—that we
couldn't send an expedition of any size
to Europe if we wanted to at present—is
fact, and the Prussian minister's mis-
take is in the fact beyond question
that has had something to do with
Germany's flouting of our rights.

If Congress wishes a few additional
arguments setting forth in unanswerable
fashion the justice and necessity for uni-
versal and compulsory military training
in the United States it can readily find
them in these three events embodied in
the news of a single day.

The "Marselline-la."

(Kansas City Star.)
By Nicholas Romanoff had thought up
any fine words to say by way of farewell
to "his" army they are lost to history,
for according to the account that comes
to us his attempted good-by remarks were
drowned by the chant of the "Marselline-
la," struck up by the revolted troops.

That "luckiest musical composition ever
promulgated," as Carlyle calls it, has
been no friend to kings. Even in times
of calm, when tax collectors could get
almost as good insurance rates as Ameri-
can citizens on the high seas no king
could hear the strains of this disorderly
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versal and compulsory military training
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the news of a single day.

When the Bourbons got back upon their
throne, after an absence of more than
twenty years, and had quieted its rock-
ing sufficiently to overcome the uncon-
fortable seasick feeling it gave them, the
first thing they did was to prohibit the
singing of the "Marselline-la." If any-
body wanted to see a Bourbon leave his
dinner and make a side for the cyto-
cellar with his scepter under one arm and
a blank abdication form in his pocket all
he had to do was to whistle a bar or two
of the "Marselline-la" through the key-
hole.

LOCAL CLERGY PLAN TO ASSIST RED CROSS

Federal Council of Churches Discuss War Relief Work.

Clergymen of Washington have under
consideration plans for co-operation with
the American Red Cross in the event of
war, the increase of chaplains in the army
and navy and other measures for the re-
ligious, moral and social welfare of sol-
diers and sailors. Measures for co-opera-
tion with the work of hospitals are
also being considered.

The Washington committee of the Fed-
eral Council of Churches, at a meeting
yesterday afternoon, discussed the work
of churches in relation to war. Rev.
Charles S. MacFarland, general secretary
of the council, and Rev. Worth M. Tippy,
associate secretary, are here from the
general headquarters in New York City
to meet with the local committee.

A committee was appointed, consisting
of Bishop Earl Cranston, Bishop Alfred
Harding, Bishop W. G. McDowell, Rev.
Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, Rev. Dr. Charles
Wood, Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard
and Chaplain Alfred Pruden, to give the
matters under consideration further at-
tention and to formulate definite plans.

It is proposed that the Federal Council
Commission on Church and Social Service,
a strongly organized body, shall
take charge of some of the work planned.
The Federal Council has appointed a special
committee to work on behalf of the
soldiers in the Canal Zone.

The general war relief movement which
the Federal Council has been carrying on
will be continued, and an Easter mes-
sage relative to it has been sent to 100,000
churches. Next week has been appoint-
ed special weeks of prayer by the
churches of the nation.

DEBATE SUFF ISSUE BEFORE TEXAS CLUB

Woman suffrage was attacked and sup-
ported at a debate before the Texas Club
at the Mount Carmel Baptist Church,
Third and I streets, last night.

The affirmative was taken by Mrs. Je-
susita McKaye and Miss Ida C. Plum-
mer. Dr. F. P. Morgan, Ph. D. D., D.
and Dr. J. B. Williams, M. D., supported
the negative. The judges included Arch-
bald Grinkle, L. L. D.; A. S. Pinkett, L. L.
D.; and Mr. Caroline Mason, L. L. D.

The program included several musical
numbers by Miss Madeline Williams,
Mrs. Maud Boyd and Miss Jewell Jenifer.
The committee was composed of A. D.
Smith, president of the Texas Club; Rev.
W. H. Jernigan, D. D., pastor of the
church, and Rev. Daniel L. Reed, B. D.

"JACKIES" AID RECRUITING.

New York, March 28.—A hundred
"Jackies" from the United States Dragoon
regiment paraded through the
streets of Brooklyn today for two hours
and inspired recruiting at the naval sta-
tion.

Civilians cheered the sailors as they
marched through the streets with flags
flying and the ship band playing march
tunes.

Today's Events

Meeting Washington Alumni Chapter, Kansas
Alpha Fraternity, chapter house, 201 Columbia
road northwest, 8 p. m.
National service meeting, under auspices of the
Navy League of the United States, Memorial
Constitutional Hall, Seventeenth and D streets
northwest, 8:30 p. m.

Fifteenth annual ball of the Hotel Belm-
ont, old Madison Temple, 8 p. m.
Lecture, "Stones and Bones," John Moody, be-
fore Washington Chapter, American Institute
of Banking, 1214 F street northwest, 8 p. m.

Meeting with program, Maria Greder, Studio
Hall, 1219 Connecticut avenue northwest, 8 p. m.
Piano and vocal recital, Home Club, 8:15 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Belasco—"So Long Letty," 8:20 p. m.
New National—"Elle Ferguson in 'Shirley Kaye'"
8:15 p. m.
Polka—"In Old Kentucky," 8:15 and 8:35 p. m.